United States District Court District of Massachusetts

FRANCOIS GOUIN, JR., Plaintiff.

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. O3-11895-MLW

DORI C. GOUIN, Esq., a/k/a

DORI FAITH CHADBOURNE, in her
professional and individual capacities,
JOHN G. DIPIANO, ESQ., in his
professional and individual capacities,
SUZANNE JAMES, in her
official and individual capacities,
CITY OF BOSTON,
Defendants.

FINAL ORDER ON
MOTIONS ##118 & 119
SEEKING AN ORDER TO COMPEL
DORI CHADBOURNE GOUIN
TO ANSWER INTERROGATORIES
AND TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS

COLLINGS, U.S.M.J.

On June 27, 2005, the Court allowed motions ## 118 & 119 which the plaintiff had filed to compel Dori Chadbourne Gouin ("the defendant") to

serve answers to interrogatories and to produce documents. The motions were allowed because no opposition had been filed.

Plaintiff now seeks an award of reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, in the amount of \$1809.50 incurred in obtaining the orders allowing the motions. The defendant opposes any award of fees.

The defendant opposes costs on three grounds. The first is that plaintiff's counsel failed to comply with Local Rule 37.1. That Local Rule mandates a conference of counsel to attempt to resolve discovery disputes before any motions to compel are filed. The Rule also requires that any motion to compel contain a certificate attesting to the fact that such a conference was held. While it is indeed true that plaintiff's counsel failed to comply with Local Rule 37.1, that point should have been made in an opposition to the motions to compel. Defendant cannot choose to ignore motions which she deems are without merit; an opposition must be filed. See Local Rule 37.1(C).

Defendant's second reason for opposing fees is that she thought the motion to compel would be automatically denied due to that failure so she decided she did not have to file an opposition. This ground is frivolous - nothing in Local Rule 37.1 indicates that the Court would routinely deny a

motion to compel which did not contain the certificate.¹ Even if that were the Court's practice, an opposition should have been filed within the time provided by the Local Rules when the Court had not "routinely" denied the motion by the time an opposition was due. Again, the defendant cannot just ignore filings made by an opposing party which seek to compel her to take some action.

Defendant's third reason is a variant of the first - that if a 37.1 conference been held, no motion to compel would have been filed because complete agreement would have been reached. Based on my knowledge of the relationship between plaintiff's counsel and the defendant, this statement is of dubious accuracy. In this connection, I note that plaintiff's counsel has already filed a motion to have the defendant held in contempt for the inadequacy of her answers to interrogatories. See #161. Plaintiff's counsel is also complaining of gaps in the defendant's document production. See #161, Exh. A. But, again, the bottom line is that if the defendant had a reason to oppose plaintiff's counsel's motions to compel, she was under an obligation to file an opposition in order to bring the

The Local Rules do provide that documents which are filed without a proper certificate of service are to be returned by the Clerk, see Local Rule 5.2(b)(2), but no such provision is contained in Local Rule 37.1.

deficiencies in the motions to compel to the Court's attention.

That being said, plaintiff's claim for fees must be denied for another

reason which the defendant fails to point out. Rule 37(a)(4)(A), Fed. R. Civ.

P., requires that a fee award be denied when "...the motion is filed without

the moving party first making a good faith effort to obtain the disclosure or

discovery without court action." The motions to compel were filed on May

29, 2005. There is nothing in the record which would indicate that prior to

filing those motions, plaintiff's counsel made any effort, much less a good

faith one, to obtain the discovery without filing a motion to compel.

Accordingly, the Court is required to deny plaintiff's counsel's request

for fees based on the plain reading of Rule 37(a)(4)(A), Fed. R. Civ. P.²

SO ORDERED.

/s/ Robert B. Collings

ROBERT B. COLLINGS

United States Magistrate Judge

Date: August 1, 2005.

Rule 37(a)(4)(A), Fed. R. Civ. P., permits an award of expenses, including attorney's fees, "...incurred in making the motion...". Thus, any award under this Rule would be limited to events occurring before the orders compelling discovery were entered, which in this case is before June 27, 2005. Reimbursement for any fees incurred as a result of alleged subsequent non-compliance with the Court's orders would be governed by Rule 37(b)(2), Fed. R. Civ. P.

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Publisher Information

Note* This page is not part of the opinion as entered by the court.

The docket information provided on this page is for the benefit of publishers of these opinions.

1:03-cv-11895-MLW Gouin v. Gouin et al Mark L. Wolf, presiding Date filed: 09/29/2003 Date of last filing: 08/01/2005

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